

ISRAEL AND MIDDLE EAST

Security Council warns Israel on Jerusalem's status

From RICHARD YAFFE—United Nations

As expected, the Security Council passed a resolution on Saturday night "deploring" Israel's failure to respect previous resolutions on Jerusalem and calling on her to rescind all previous measures concerning the city and take no new ones to "change its status." The vote was 14 to nil, with Syria abstaining because the resolution was not strong enough for her.

The first half of the debate was conducted with Israel missing from her accustomed place. Mr. Yosef Tekoah, her representative, had protested in vain at the calling of the meeting on the Sabbath of Repentance. In a final statement after he and his delegation arrived after sundown, he called it "an act of disrespect" for the Jewish religion.

The resolution "reaffirms in the clearest possible terms" that all legislative and administrative actions by Israel in the city to change its status "including expropriation of land and property, transfer of populations and legislation aimed at the incorporation of the occupied section are totally invalid and cannot change that status."

Syria offered a series of amendments but later withdrew all but one which was adopted, with no votes against and the USA and Nicaragua abstaining. This called on Israel to "rescind all previous measures and actions." The resolution, which was submitted by Somalia, had worked out by the United States and Jordan, had merely asked Israel "to take no further steps."

It also requests the UN Secretary-General to send a mission to Jerusalem to investigate Israel's compliance and report back to the Council within 60 days.

An usual, the meeting turned into a slanging match between Mr. Tekoah and Mr. Jacob Malik, of the Soviet Union, and anyone looking for any sign of Russia softening her attitude towards Israel must have been disappointed.

Mr. Malik, called Israel "defiant," "expansionist and hard-line," and its policies "racist and Hitler-like." He accused her of "conquest," "pillaging," and "Israelisation" of Arab lands.

Mr. Tekoah paid him back in kind. There was a land, he said, where a Jewish minority, several million strong, was denied the basic rights and the opportunity to join its brothers in Israel.

Yet, he continued, representatives of that State had spoken of a denial of rights of the Arabs in Israel, although they had all the rights the Jewish minority in the Soviet Union were denied.

"As long as the situation of Soviet Jewry remains as it is today..." Mr. Tekoah said, and was interrupted at this point by Mr. Malik, who protested against this "insolent attack."

The president allowed Mr. Tekoah to continue. Mr. Tekoah said if the plight of Russian Jews improved,

the Soviet Union's voice would be heard with greater respect.

He expressed the wish that Mr. Malik would abandon his invective against the Jewish people and their movement of national liberation.



Mr. George Bush, the American UN representative (right), in earnest conversation with Mr. Charles W. Bray, the Israeli Foreign Minister, during a party given by Mr. Eban for Ministers and others attending the UN General Assembly.

Zionism—since the Soviet Union had in the past praised that movement. To use the epithet "Hitlerite" against the Jews was an insult to the memory of the six million killed by the Nazis.

Soviet Jews are "none of your business," Mr. Malik shouted, his face red and his arms waving. "Don't stick your long nose in our garden. History has shown that those who stick their noses in our garden get them cut off."

Mr. Malik insisted that Zionism and fascism were two sides of the same coin—both racist. "You say you are the chosen people. Isn't that racist? People elected by God—where can you hear this in the twentieth century?"

Mr. Tekoah, commenting to the Council after the passage of the resolution, declared it an attempt to "stifle Jerusalem, to smother its growth and development." Israel's attitude, he said defiantly, "will be the same as the attitude Security Council members would adopt to a resolution containing a call to still the Washington, Moscow, London, Paris or any other capital of a member State."

The resolution calls on Israel not to change the city's status. Declared Mr. Tekoah: "There is only one status of Jerusalem which is legitimate, moral and just. It is Jerusalem's natural status as a city united and peaceful, its life and development normal and unimpeded, its sanctity vindicated, the rights of its citizens secure."

Britain's representative, Sir Colin Crowe, who took a very small part in the debate, made a short statement voicing the hope that Israel would abide by the resolution and deplore her actions in Jerusalem.

Egypt planning attack on Phantom jets says Senator

From our Correspondent—Washington

Egypt is perfecting operational plans for an invasion of Sinai across the Suez Canal by 100,000 men, Senator Henry M. Jackson said here last week, adding: "There are now and profoundly disturbing indications that the delicate balance on which [Middle East] peace is based is gravely threatened."

In a speech in the Senate urging approval of a \$500 million (about \$200 million) appropriation for Israel, half of it for the purchase of Phantom jets, the Washington Democrat said he had evidence of "extensive Egyptian training missions aimed at perfecting operational plans for an invasion across the Suez Canal involving as many as 100,000 Egyptian troops."

Access ramps to facilitate the placing of pontoon bridges had been built along the west bank of the Canal.

In addition, said Senator Jackson, surface-to-air missiles were being moved "to the very edge of the Canal."

A State Department spokesman, Mr. Charles W. Bray, said afterwards that the United States "fully intends to make sure that the balance of power is maintained."

Officials said they knew Egypt was receiving amphibious equipment that could be used in a Canal crossing.

Israel is known to have received counter-measures devices to warn against amphibious attack.

Senator Jackson warned that crossing could be undertaken November or December, but prevailed opinion among American and Israeli sources seems to be that neither Egypt nor the Soviet Union wants to risk a military solution.

Israeli sources stress that will be true only as long as other side remains convinced it cannot win in a military attack. If Israel appears to be cut off from her source of arms, according to this reasoning, it might try to strike.

Soviet pilots fly 'Foxbat'

From a Correspondent—Moscow

The Soviet Union's latest fighter, the MiG-23 'Foxbat', now operational in Egypt, was seen by a Soviet pilot last week.

His statement was the official American intelligence that the MiG-23 had been deployed to the Middle East.

American sources said it is said to be able to outpace the USA Phantom, which is flown from several Egyptian bases by Soviet pilots.

Sadat and Riad 'differ' on Canal agreement

From a Special Correspondent—Cairo

Reports from West European capitals indicate that Sir Douglas Home, the British Foreign Secretary, is ready to make attempts at the United Nations by Mr. Maurice Schumann, French Foreign Minister, to persuade Mr. William Rogers, American Secretary of State, to support a call by the Powers for a resumption of the Jarring mission in the Middle East.

Sir Alec's attitude stems directly from his recent talks in Cairo. He is reportedly reported to have told his allies that he is now convinced that President Sadat of Egypt wants peace and that Sadat is ready to recognise the existence of Israel.

This readiness is, in Sir Alec's opinion, a major new fact in the situation since President Nasser's death.

Sir Alec brought back with him the gloomy impression that the Sadat régime is in danger if it cannot report fruitful progress for the Arab side soon in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Sadat, in Sir Alec's view, is in conflict with Mahmoud Riad, his Foreign Minister, on one essential point in the current American efforts to find an interim solution making possible the reopening of the Suez Canal.

According to this view, Sadat is ready to give the green light for the first phase of the action for reopening the Canal when Mr. Gunnar Jarring, the United Nations envoy to the Middle East, is convinced that he can begin negotiating with both sides, particularly with Israel, a timetable for a second and final withdrawal of Israeli forces to the 1967 Six-Day War borders.

Riad, it is reported, is ready to accede to an interim settlement only when full agreement, obtained for Israel's withdrawal, the 1967 borders.

The first phase of the agreement for reopening the Canal involves the withdrawal of troops about a dozen miles from the east bank, but Israel has not yet agreed to this.

Sir Alec is also said to be because of a conviction that does not trust Israel. Appointed to Sir Alec conveyed to Sadat his Cairo visit an oral message from Mr. Abba Eban, the Foreign Minister, that Israel take no action to make line of withdrawal in Sinai.

But Sadat is said to be reticent that he did not this promise.

Americans want deal on Phantom jets

From CHARLES FENYVESI—Washington

America expects Israel to offer a deal linking a resumption of Phantom jet supplies with some of those "concrete and far-reaching proposals" on an interim Suez Canal settlement put forward in a memorandum by the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Joseph J. Sisco, who visited Israel in August. But Israel's response has been an unequivocal "No" to any idea of a connection between the two issues.

The United States has not made an official suggestion of such a deal, but it is in Israel's court and the State Department has been waiting for the Administration's decision on the issue.

Israel may adopt in any negotiations. Each side expects the other to make a move.

This appears to be the diplomatic position, on the basis of conversations with reliable sources in the Israeli and American camps.

Washington's official position for the past two years has been that flexibility is not a condition of American military aid.

Also, American and Israeli diplomats declared that and again that there is no repetition of the "scenario" and that American diplomacy is applying no pressure on Israel to force her into a position contrary to her wishes.

The abandonment of eride armaments is understandable in the light of Israel's emergence as a great power and the new American preference for low-profile arms.

However, even if there is no deal between Israel and the United States, the American military aid to Israel is not likely to be cut off.

The USA has at her disposal a vast arsenal of arms and cannot be elsewhere. On the other hand, only Israel can accept US arms proposals designed to enhance American prestige and influence in Arab countries.

The bargaining goes on. American diplomacy denies the existence of a carrot to Israel into a gallop towards settlement and so as to stop the Arabs not to stop endorsing the idea of a final settlement.

Arabs and Israelis alike the more than just another threat. It has become the tool of American power in the Middle East. In Arab and Israeli circles the Phantom appears as the

engagement ring" the United States has given to Israel, and an uninterrupted supply of Phantoms is regarded as proof of continuing American affection for Israel.

Among veteran observers here few doubt that, despite the usual State Department apprehension, the United States will eventually provide Israel with more Phantoms. Presidential hopefuls have declared themselves in favour of it and no other force outside the State Department opposes it. In this election year, Israel can hardly be given a negative answer.

American officials have been reluctant to reveal what they have been saying in deep background sessions and in private: to supply Phantoms to Israel now would put an end to American hopes of a rapprochement with Egypt and would kill the initiative for an interim Suez agreement.

Message sent to White House

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

Informed sources here have confirmed reports that a message was sent to the White House last week, setting out Israel's view on the maintenance of the balance of military power in the Middle East and on ways of achieving a settlement with the Arabs.

However, the sources insisted that there had been no suggestion in the message for a meeting in the near future between the Israeli Prime Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, and President Nixon on these issues.

The question of the Americans exercising pressure on Israel by withholding delivery of additional Phantom jets has been in the forefront of the Israeli Government's political discussions.

Israel has made it clear that such pressure will not induce her to make concessions in the matter of withdrawal from the Suez Canal or to allow Egyptian armed forces to be stationed on its East Bank.

Lansky fights to stay

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

The law gives all Jews—with three exceptions—the right to immigrate into Israel. One of the exceptions, the third, is "a person with a criminal past who is liable to endanger public peace." Such a person, the law states, "may be barred" from immigrating.

The relevant clause does not specify whether such a person must have been convicted of a crime or crimes, or whether a prima facie case is sufficient to exclude him.

Mr. Lansky is being investigated in the United States at the moment by a team called "Strike Force 16," set up by the Justice Department.

The team was appointed two months ago to investigate alleged crime and Mr. Lansky's alleged connection with organized gambling.

Evidence collected by the team was examined in Washington by the Israeli Attorney-General, who was given free access to all documents by the Justice Department.

The relevant material was subsequently placed at the disposal of the Israeli Minister of the Interior, who decided against extending Mr. Lansky's permit.

Mr. Lansky, who is staying at the Accadia Hotel in Herzlia, said he was "very disappointed" at Dr. Burg's decision.



Mrs. Golda Meir, the Israeli Premier, greets Mr. Moshe Gilken, 63, the sole surviving delegate to the fifth Zionist Congress in Switzerland in 1901, which established the Jewish National Fund. The two veterans were attending a meeting in Jerusalem, held as part of the JNF's 70th anniversary celebrations.

Allon acts on sport bribery findings

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

Several Israeli football players were bribed to lose matches during the 1970-71 season, an official committee inquiring into allegations of corruption in sport, has found.

The committee, headed by Justice Moshe Etzioni, of the Israeli Supreme Court, presented its report to Mr. Yigal Allon, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister responsible for sport, who ordered the inquiry, last week. It also made recommendations for reorganising sport in the country.

"Rumours about the sale of football matches during the 1970-71 season have a foundation in fact," the committee declared.

Corruption had come about, it said, because of the desire on the part of players and officials for the promotion of teams and because of the activities of gamblers in connection with football pools.

In order to achieve the desired results in both instances, the committee added, certain players had been bribed to lose matches.

The committee also stated that instead of "receiving education in sport, youth had been given a false impression of hypocrisy."

Mr. Allon acted quickly on receipt of the report by appointing a committee to decide on the reorganisation of Israeli football clubs.

This committee, including a Deputy Education Minister, and Mr. Eban Polled, the Ministry's Director-General, is expected to report in about five weeks.

Recommendations of the Etzioni Committee suggested that sports clubs should be based on areas and regions and that there should be no connection with sports associations affiliated to political parties.

It emphasised that sports officials should be elected by the clubs.

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Bonn seeks 'balanced relations'

From our Correspondent—Bonn

Before leaving for New York on Sunday to attend the United Nations General Assembly, Mr. Walter Scheel, the West German Foreign Minister, said that his Government was determined to develop a "balanced relationship" with all Middle East countries.

This meant, he declared in a South German radio interview, that "we wish to maintain good relations with Israel." At the same time "we will attempt to resume the disrupted relations with the Arab countries concerned." (A number of Arab countries broke off relations with West Germany in 1966 after Bonn and Israel agreed to exchange ambassadors.)

Arab Governments now appeared to realise that renewed links would be useful for both sides, but they also knew that such links would not be allowed to undermine Bonn's relations with Israel, said Mr. Scheel.

Woman peace worker dies

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

Sister Alina Batat, a pioneer in opening channels of communication between Arabs and Jews, died suddenly at Sharm el Sheikh last week, at the age of 80.

After the Six-Day War in June 1967, she and Dr. Kalman Yaron, the Director of the Hebrew University's adult education department, instituted Hebrew courses for Arabs and Arabic courses for Jews in Jerusalem's Sisters of Zion convent in the Old City where Sister Alina was mother superior.

Since then, 1,000 Jews and Arabs have graduated from the language courses.

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The Park Lane Casino Club

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I hereby give notice that the Gaming Licensing Committee for the Petty Sessions area of South Westminster in the Inner London area has granted a Gaming Licence, pursuant to a certificate of consent issued by the Gaming Board, in respect of premises situated at 24 Hertford Street, W1, to enable the premises to be used as a casino by the Park Lane Casino Club.

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The Lillian Board Cancer Clinic Appeal

c/o National Society for Cancer Relief, Michael Sedat House, 20 Dorset Square, London W1

OVERSEAS NEWS

Moscow man describes talk with Kremlin officials

Details of a meeting at the Moscow offices of the Soviet Communist Party central committee between high State and party officials and a delegation of Soviet Jews were given to me over the telephone from the Soviet capital this week, in an exclusive interview.

When I telephoned Mr Vladimir Slepak on Monday, he told me that he had been at the central committee offices on Monday of last week, when the meeting took place. He said that it had been arranged after a letter signed by 80 Jews had been delivered to the central committee, asking for an interview.

The signatories of the letter put forward four demands: that the procedure for issuing exit permits should be regulated; that illegal persecution of Jewish applicants

for exit permits should be stopped; that when applications were rejected, reasons should be given; and that it should no longer be obligatory for a reference from an applicant's place of work to accompany his or her application.

In reply to their letter, the signatories were told that they would be granted an interview on Monday of last week, and on that day they,

From our East Europe Correspondent

together with a few other Moscow Jews reported to the central committee officials.

They were asked to choose a delegation of five to represent them and nominated Victor Polsky, Vladimir Rozenblum, Rafael Goldstein, Boris Orlov and Gabriel Shapiro. The rest waited outside for the two and a half hours the meeting lasted.

The five senior Soviet officials who received the delegation were: Mr Albert Ivanovich Ivanov, head of the internal affairs section of the central committee's administrative organisations department (which supervises the security police [KGB] and other police); Major-General A. Shukayev, Deputy Minister of the Interior; Mr Victor Ivanovich Ovechinnikov, deputy head of all Ovr (visa and registration) offices in the Soviet Union; and two unnamed officials.

They told the Jewish delegation that, although Soviet Jews had the right to apply for exit permits, they did not have the right to leave the Soviet Union; and that there was no "general tendency" by the Soviet authorities to persecute applicants for exit permits, although junior officials might have infringed the law in some instances.

A Jewish public committee has been established in Soviet Georgia to decide the order in which families wishing to emigrate to Israel should be granted exit permits. Reporting this, the Times also said that between 300 and 500 Georgian Jews are now being allowed to leave every month.

When the delegation complained that officials sent to them by relatives in Israel—which they must have in order to apply for an exit permit—were being intercepted by the Soviet postal service, the Soviet officials rejected the complaint out of hand.

Nothing of the sort occurred, the officials declared, adding that any complaint about the matter would have to be addressed to the Ministry of Communications.

However, Major-General Shukayev did make two small concessions. He promised that the time taken to deal with exit permit applications would be shortened to two months and that local Ovr offices would in future be more helpful in the matter of character references, instead of, as before, refusing even to consider an application for a permit unaccompanied by a reference.

The meeting ended with a warning to the delegation. They were told by the officials that "petitions to higher party authorities, collective letters or collective actions will only make things worse for you. We shall deal only with individual applications."

The members of the delegation replied: "We reserve our right to continue our struggle."

Soviet sculptor fights for wife's freedom

From our East Europe Correspondent



Geline Malayeva—Mrs. Zlotnik

Mr Alexander Shmulevich Zlotnik, a 31-year-old Soviet-Jewish sculptor who recently succeeded in emigrating to Israel, is now in London to launch a campaign for his wife to be allowed to join him.

His wife, who is not Jewish, is 22-year-old Geline Dmitriyevna Malayeva, who is a piano teacher at a music academy for especially gifted children.

Geline's letters from Russia describe her misery. The Soviet authorities continue to reject her application for an exit permit to Israel, and she has been threatened during visits to the visa and registration office.

In addition, her determination to emigrate to Israel to join her Jewish husband has turned her family against her.

Having twice appealed in vain to

the Soviet Premier, Mr Kossygin, as well as to the Minister of the Interior and the UN Secretary-General, U Thant, his wife is now trying to get the support of Westerners.

Henry Moore, the British sculptor, has already promised to help her to help Mr Zlotnik.

Mrs Zlotnik, the wife of the sculptor, is now in London to launch a campaign for his wife to be allowed to join him.

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HOME NEWS

Costain denies on boycott clause

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

President row is brewing over the handling of the "Costain" attempt by a British company to impose the boycott against Israel on a property development.

The company is Crown Dean, whose chairman is Mr Henry Costain. It had almost completed negotiations with Blechard Ltd to build a commercial centre at Walford when Costain was asked to sign a contract that would not infringe the Arab boycott.

Mr Henry Costain, who is the Anglo-Israeli

Chamber of Commerce, has seen Sir Robert Taylor, Costain's chairman, and has informed Mr Maurice Orbach, MP, general secretary of the Trades Advisory Council, that Sir Robert denied the existence of such a clause.

A spokesman for Sir Henry told the Jewish Chronicle this week that he now wished the matter to be dropped.

The existence of this clause was, however, previously reaffirmed to the "JC" by Sir Robert himself and Mr Spiro insists that Costain made it a condition of the venture.

The TAC is determined to proceed with its own inquiry into the matter. Mr Orbach has written to Sir Robert requesting an interview and expressing surprise that he had seen Sir Henry without a representative of the TAC being present.

Mr Orbach told me this week that despite repeated requests, no meeting had been arranged between Sir Robert and himself. Sir Henry, he said, had been asked by the TAC to arrange a joint meeting.

"The TAC is also angry with the Israeli Embassy, which, Mr Orbach asserted, approached Sir Henry directly to deal with the controversy and did not take the usual steps of putting the matter in the hands of the Council.

"The main function of the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce is to stimulate exports from Britain to Israel," Mr Orbach said. "This is an outside body and does not deal with matters relating to internal business affairs such as this."

Understood that the firm has undertaken not to publish statements in future.

BBC reduces punishment

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

BBC chiefs have decided to uphold the demotion of Mr Pergus MacKenzie from his position as chief sub-editor to senior sub-editor of the radio news and current affairs programmes.

But the demotion, arising from his offensive anti-Israel essay in the Spectator, will be for a period of only six months, entailing a loss of £250 in his £4,000 salary.

The corporation's decision was communicated on Thursday of last week to the National Union of Journalists, which had opposed against the severity of the punishment without expressing any view either on the contents of the essay or on allegations that the BBC's action was due to outside pressure.

In a letter to the NUJ (of which Mr MacKenzie is a member) the BBC's controller of staff administration, Mr Michael Kinchin Smith, stated that the corporation was in no doubt that in publishing his article in the Spectator and in mentioning his connection with the BBC without its permission, Mr MacKenzie had committed "a breach of the regulations which must be regarded as serious."

It is understood from NUJ headquarters that no further action can or will be taken.

'No' to Begin

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

The Joint Palestine Appeal has rejected "with regret" a proposal to invite Mr Menachem Begin, leader of Israel's largest opposition party, as a speaker for its forthcoming campaign. The proposal came from the British branch of Harel, the Right-wing Israeli party which Mr Begin heads.

Mr Begin, leader of the anti-British underground organisation, Irgun, in Mandatory Palestine, is still likely to visit Britain in mid-January as a guest of Harel.



The Duke of Devonshire (left) in conversation with Lord Nathan (right) and Mr H. Oscar Joseph

Duke's warm tribute to CBF and OSE

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

A warm tribute to Jewish generosity was paid by the Duke of Devonshire at the annual appeal dinner of the Central British Fund and OSE in London last week, at which £70,000 was raised.

Speaking as guest of honour, he said: "It is difficult to put it adequately, but I wish that other people looked after their own as well as you look after yours." He referred particularly to the "marvellous work" carried out by the CBF and OSE by which, he said, he was "immensely impressed."

"I know one thing for sure. When it comes to giving money to good causes one has only to look at people of your faith to know from where to get it. You are a marvellous people and I am proud to be here this evening."

"It would have given my father great pride to know I was here

this evening. He knew the late Chaim Weizmann well and valued this friendship more than anything else in his life." The Duke handed the chairman, Viscount Bessborough, his personal cheque towards the fund.

The chairman of CBF, Mr H. Oscar Joseph, said that it was a sad reflection on present times that so many years after the war, the CBF was still called on to meet the needs of oppressed Jewry. At one time it had hoped to be able to wind itself up after helping continental Jewry. But it had consistently been faced with one crisis after another.

Lord Nathan, joint treasurer of the CBF, stressed that so much of the work of the CBF and OSE was done quietly and without publicity. "We cannot publicise our efforts as widely as we would wish."



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JEWISH CHRONICLE

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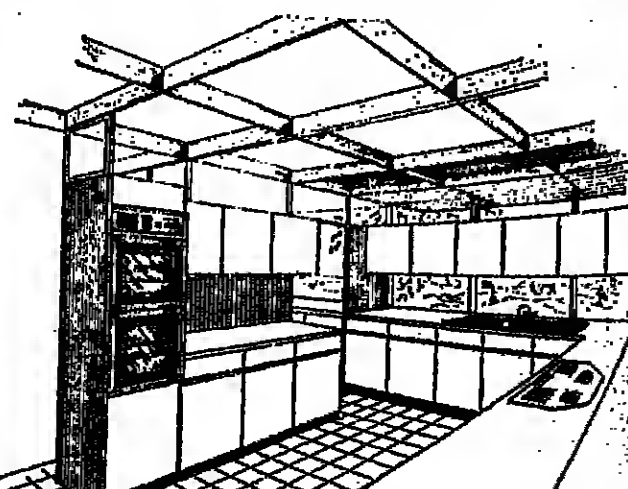
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Mr. Robert Clark, M.A., F.R.S. (Chairman)

| Results for year to 31st March | 1971 | 1970 |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Net Revenue before Tax (including share of net revenue of associated companies) | 1,108,173 | 910,600 |
| Taxation | 180,546 | 454,783 |
| Net Revenue after Tax | 927,626 | 455,817 |
| Net Cost of Dividend | 317,784 | 177,780 |
| Rate of Dividend | 20% | 16% |

Salient points from Directors' Report:

- * Change in presentation of accounts to include group's share of results of associated companies.
- * Current developments include: 249/251 West George Street, Glasgow (100%); 44/48 Overy Street, London W1 (65%); 120 Moorgate, London EC2 (60-1%) and comprehensive development at King's Reach, London SE1 (23%).
- * Developments due to commence shortly include: 102/110 Regency Street, London SW1 (100%); Paley Central Development Phase II (100%) and 79/93 Wigmore Street, London, W1 (66-6%).
- * Group in a satisfactory liquid position.
- * Net revenue before tax for year to 31st March, 1972, including group's share of associated companies, will be in region of £23m.

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Record profit, Increased dividend and Scrip issue

The annual general meeting was held on 17th September in London. In his circulated statement Mr. W. Lee, the Chairman, reports: "Record pre-tax profits of £383,980 and a net profit after taxation of £223,908 comfortably exceeds our forecast."

With regard to the current financial year I am happy to report increased trading, full order books, and good margins in all sections. I am confident that we will not least maintain the 80% dividend for the year to 31st March 1972 on the capital as increased by the 1 for 5 Scrip issue."

Four years of continuous growth

| Year to 31st March | Turnover | Pre-tax profit | Dividend |
|--------------------|------------|----------------|----------|
| 1968 | £832,000 | £35,000 | 33% |
| 1969† | £1,328,000 | £114,000 | 40% |
| 1970† | £1,513,000 | £136,000 | 50% |
| 1971 | £3,178,000 | £384,000 | 80% |
| 1972‡ | £4,100,000 | £450,000 | 80% |

† Figures adjusted on an estimated annual basis. ‡ Forecast.

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, Pullman House, 31 Goswell Road, London EC1V 7ER.



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Points from the Statement of the Chairman,
MR. DAVID S. SMITH

INCREASED DIVIDEND

Profit for the year ended 30th April, 1971, better than expected at £282,837.

Re-equipment of factory financed entirely from our own resources is now virtually complete.

Strong financial position enables 10% final dividend making 18% against equivalent 15 1/2%.

With the most substantial order book in our history, we view the future with considerably more confidence than last year.

OUR ISSUE OF
NOVEMBER 5th
WILL INCLUDE AN
EXPORT SUPPLEMENT

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Buyers wary after Barber's warning

By our City Editor

Stock markets adapted themselves remarkably well to the absence of national newspapers but, nevertheless, the crucial talks on the world's money crisis dominated all else in the financial world this week.

Battle rums have been drawn across the world with Japan and Europe—including Britain—virtually lining up against the Americans. Pleas for devaluations and revaluations are made with monotony regularly, while foreign exchange dealers attempt to sort out some logic and carry on as normal. It is not easy.

The Chancellor's warning of a worsening balance of payments kept buyers away although selling remained small. Earlier in the week the level of turnover still remained fairly high and demand developed for selected "international" shares such as Bank, Phillips Lamp and Royal Dutch.

Even without the national press dealers were still very busy men—and among the other omens that bode well is the giant £120 million rights issue from BP, the largest ever money-raising exercise in London. The fact that BP, a market leader, chose now to ask the City for a new loan reflects the confidence that itself is now clearly illustrated in stock markets.

Although sales of records in the USA are running at a lower level than last year Sir Edward Lewis, chairman of Decca, says that last month's business showed an improvement. At home colour television sales are "buoyant" and Sir Edward reports "substantial" profits being earned from this business. Orders in hand for electronic equipment are at a high level, while steps are being taken to overcome the ruler production problems and reduce costs and expenses in the navigation company. The aim is also to concentrate on more profitable product lines and markets. As a result Sir Edward foresees the navigator and radar companies making a major contribution to current-year profits.

Decca "A" shares are beginning

to look more and more a growth stock. Current price is 200p and they should be worth a better following.

Vicent Watson, chairman of Embury Schweppes, discloses a fine first six months for the group in which turnover jumped by 7 per cent to £120.6 million and pre-tax profits grew by 13 per cent to £7.6 million. Interim dividend, however, stays at 4 1/2 per cent. The business as a whole is meeting its profit targets with the confectionery and overseas groups providing the increased benefits foreseen at the time of the merger.

Interim dividend at 4 1/2 per cent is lifted from 25p to 30p and shares, last year a 20p share, paid. During the first six months 1971 general premium was £202 million to £22 million and the underlying profit was £475,000 to £105 million. The group's profit was £1.5 million.

These latest figures are the merits of the insurance group and none more so than itself. This shares are at 110p. Prices quoted are at time of going to press.

BUSINESS AFFAIRS

On annual turnover of £122 million against £93.1 million, Universal Underwear have easily beaten prospective forecasts for both dividend and profits. The final payment of 17 1/2 per cent takes the total from an anticipated 25 to 27 1/2 per cent and pre-tax profits climbed to £181,000 against a forecasted £130,000. Sales in the first 20 weeks of this year are already 21 per cent up.

Mr Harold Poster, chairman of AVP Industries, tells shareholders that he is confident that profits of the group will be "further advanced" in the current year. Mr Poster anticipates that the major improvements will come from the manufacturing and contracting division.

With half-year profits up to £130,000 from £108,000 the board of Kangol say indications are that full-time profits will exceed the £311,000 of 1970.

Non-banking profits of Keyser Ullmann declined to £508,000 from £601,000, but profits attributable to shareholders rose to £500,000 from £574,000. The final dividend of 9 per cent adds half a point to the

time of the merger between Embury and Schweppes. Looking ahead, Lord says much depends on the real expansion of the economy. All in all, however, he considers that the figures represent the best of the fully merged operation of the whole of the company.

For that reason Schweppes took a 10 per cent interim dividend. The cover is an attractive 8 1/2 per cent and full 4 1/2 per cent yield.

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book reviews

History from stones

RICHARD BARNETT

WORLD HISTORY OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE. First Series. Ancient Times (Palestine). Vol. II. General editor: H. H. M. Allen, £8.50.

This is the second instalment of what is the first of a three-volume series. It is a very important work, edited by the late Professor Mazar, who was a brilliant and energetic and ever-ready contributor to the work. It consists of twelve chapters, the first six, by the late Professor Mazar, and the last six, by the late Professor Mazar, who was a brilliant and energetic and ever-ready contributor to the work.

Some of these essays are of outstanding interest, such as Professor Yadin's on warfare in the second millennium BCE or Professor Speiser's. There are of course many discussions of the Patriarchs, whose background has been so richly illuminated by archaeological discoveries in recent years — yet the progress of such discovery by excavation is flagging badly today in many Near Eastern countries owing to the unstable political position.

Nevertheless, a generation which after the Early Conciliarism at Basle and the Council of Trent has produced the Dead Sea Scrolls and the Hinds of Harar and the Muri letters has little to be ashamed of and Israeli excavations have only and eagerly contributed their share.

Gradually problems of the patriarchal age are becoming visible in the light of the original Hebrew text and partly updated in the light of the original Hebrew text.

As expected, final dividend of 14 per cent and a one-for-one scrip issue will be paid on the new total.

Having chalked up a 10.1 per cent increase in just over 10 months, the Silk Property Bond, managed by Mr Donald Silk Property & Life Assurance Company, having formerly introduced public, minimum subscription £200 and a withdrawal sum of 10 per cent per annum is now summing up £1,000.

UK developments of the District Properties company, £24 million — a recent £200,000 increase in the value of the group has other developments.

Annual General Meeting held Thursday, 30 September, 1971.

Company Statements

Company Statements

Company Statements

Company Statements

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Monumental work

JOSEPH HALPERN

THE BIBLE AS READ AND PREACHED IN THE OLD SYNAGOGUE. THE LIBRARY OF BIBLICAL STUDIES. By Jacob Mann. Edited by Professor Harry M. Orlinsky. Volume I, The Palestinian Triennial Cycle: Genesis and Exodus, with Prolegomena by Ben Zion Wacholder. Ktav Publishing House, Inc., New York, 1971, pp XCI and 574 in English, 346 in Hebrew, \$29.50.

Terms such as perispa, shira and hafara fall glibly from the lips of most Jews, even those whose only connection with the synagogue is the celebration of a bar mitzvah, yet the origin of the terms and the custom of synagogue readings is still not completely clear.

An epoch-making work on the subject was Jacob Mann's book, subtitled "A study in the cycles of the readings from Torah and Prophets, as well as from Psalms, and the structure of the Midrash Homilies," which first appeared in 1940. That was only a beginning. He had planned two further volumes, but died before they could be completed.

The second volume was issued posthumously in 1968, by the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, as the joint

work of Jacob Mann and Isaiah Sonne, with eloquent biographical sketches of Mann and Sonne contributed by Victor E. Reicher. The Ktav Publishing Company of New York in their Library of Biblical Studies, are performing an invaluable service to Jewish scholarship by republishing works like these, with new Prolegomena by acknowledged scholars, bringing our knowledge of the subject right up to date. The Prolegomenon to the present volume is by Professor Ben Zion Wacholder. Put simply, Jacob Mann showed that the reading from Torah and Prophets was an old, significant and unique institution of the synagogue. Together with the accompanying sermons, they provided continuous and sustained adult education in Judaism year in and year out. And the young were taught and prepared to take part in this instruction as future members of the congregations.

This monumental work traces its origin and development. Mann was interested not only in presenting the facts but in discovering the underlying principles which linked the synagogue liturgy with midrash and halacha.

It is legitimate but the book successfully compels us to think seriously about the contemporary issues it raises.

It is worth remarking that both these volumes were produced by busy rabbis occupying pulpits among the most important in the USA.

One should protest on principle at the price, favoured by an increasing number of authors, of making a book out of a collection of essays published at different times. The process is too easy and generally the alleged unity of theme is artificial. But if exceptions are to be made on grounds of outstanding merit these volumes by distinguished American rabbis certainly qualify.

Rabbi Gordis' book contains numerous insights into the meaning and significance of the Bible. An important feature of the book is the attention given to the views of the rabbis. There can be no too expert Biblical scholars in the world today with Rabbi Gordis' familiarity with rabbinic literature.

It is somewhat disconcerting, therefore, to find him stating as "a principle of rabbinic jurisprudence" that "matrons of law (Torah) are not deducible from other Biblical books." The meaning of the maxim quoted is rather that the hermeneutical principle of gezera shava, in which conclusions are drawn from the same expression occurring in two different passages, does not apply if one of these is a passage in the Torah and the other in one of the other Biblical books.

Prophetic books

There are many instances, such as that of Oneg Shabbat, in which laws are derived from the prophetic books. All the essays in the book are important but there may be singled out for their originality: "The Festival as an Element of Biblical and Rabbinic Style"; "The Knowledge of Good and Evil in the Old Testament and the Dead Sea Scrolls"; and "Quotations in Biblical, Oriental, and Rabbinic Literature."

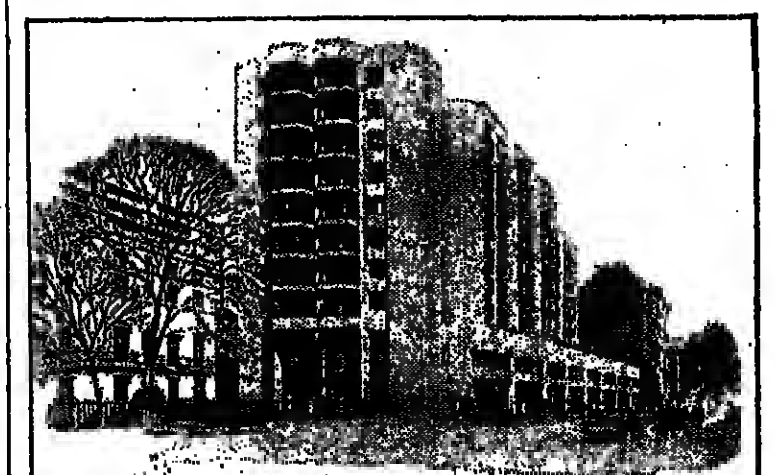
In the latter, Gordis demonstrates how many difficulties are removed once it is realised that certain sayings are quotations, a fact scholars tend to overlook.

Rabbi Agus has as the central theme of his book the tension between tradition and dialogue. He observes that, in fact, there is the tension and turmoil of several dialogues such as those between faith and reason, between universalism and particularism, between the humanist perspective and that of parabolic tradition. Far from this situation being a cause for alarm, it is evidence that the tradition is alive and relevant.

There are many points at which disagreement with Agus' theories

Classics

Harmon Press of New York have published a number of important reprints of Jewish classics (available in British through Vallentine, Mitchell). They include Italian Hebrew Literature, by Sabbata Morais (1829); About Hebrew Manuscripts, by Ekan Nathan Adler (1906); and Chazak Emdunab (Path Strength), by the nineteenth-century Karaites rabbi, Isaac Trokt.



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Edward du Cann - Chairman

Extracts from Chairman's circulated statement

During the past year we continued to chart a path of development and steady progress. Total net profits show an overall increase. The profits of the Bank after transfer to loan reserves were similar to those of last year, reflecting the difficult trading conditions suffered generally at the beginning of the financial year. It is gratifying therefore that we were able to hold our position and to achieve further consolidation in our international business.

The net attributable profit of our non-banking interests increased by 11.6 per cent.

The development of the Bank has continued despite the adverse economic climate. We welcome the changes in the system of credit control recently introduced by the Bank of England. London Interbank Bank is already transacting profitable business and Keyser Ullmann S.A., our Swiss banking subsidiary, has commenced profitable trading.

A feature of our investment management department has been the excellent performance of the quoted investment trusts they manage.

Those sections of our business concerned

with the provision of financial and industrial services have been busy and successful. In contrast to last year, current trading has begun well and we look forward to higher profits. As a result of our confidence in the future we recommend another increase of 3 per cent in the final dividend to make 14 per cent for the year and a capitalisation issue of one ordinary share for every ten held. To improve marketability, we recommend that the £1 shares should be split into four shares of 25p each. These measures will be for the benefit of shareholders and I am confident that we shall be able to maintain a dividend rate of 14 per cent on the increased capital.

I look forward to a year of increased profitability in both the banking and non-banking aspects of our business.

| | 1971 | 1970 |
|---|---------|---------|
| Net profit of the Group after tax and transfers to reserves | 782,207 | 702,207 |
| Minority interests | 202,207 | 202,207 |
| Profit attributable to the Group | 580,000 | 500,000 |
| Dividends | 312,207 | 312,207 |
| Retained profit | 267,793 | 187,793 |

Copies of the Annual Report are obtainable from the Secretary, 31 THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

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Key points of Chairman's Statement for year ended 31/12/1970.

| Profit: increased to a record level. | The Year at a glance: |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| | 1967 1968 1969 1970 |
| Profit | £214,771 £240,632 £154,761 £241,889 |
| Net Revenue | £28,364 £123,669 £123,662 £144,880 |
| Total Assets | £3,222,414 £3,464,811 £3,782,478 £4,284,858 |

Future Prospects: The results so far show a further increase in turnover and profits and it is anticipated that 1971 will show an increase in profits of approximately 16%.

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary at 16, Greenfield Crescent, Birmingham, B15 3AZ.

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"The debate in the United Nations Security Council on Jerusalem has run its predictable course. The UN resolution which was approved by fourteen votes to none "deplored" Israel's supposed failure to implement previous resolutions on Jerusalem and called on her to rescind all measures taken in the city since 1967. The single abstention, Syria's, was no comfort—in Syria's view the resolution was not tough enough.

Israel's critics, led by the Soviet Union, have picked on such Israeli measures as the compulsory purchase of land, the moving of a relatively small number of East Jerusalem Arabs to new homes, and legal measures to secure a unified administration of the city. Nothing new was said in the UN debate, and the reaction of Israel's representative, Mr. Tokoh, was equally predictable. He pointed out that the only true status for Jerusalem was one of unity and peace, the two things which were denied to the city by Jordan and which have been supplied by Israel.

The United Nations, it seems, will never learn that Jerusalem's role in history has been that of a unified city incorporating the places of worship of three great religions, and that this role was only temporarily lost during the nineteen years' Jordanian occupation. To "restore" a situation in which Jerusalem was divided and its eastern part

turned as a fortified outpost is to reverse the natural course of history.

The issue of Jerusalem is less worrying than developments on the military and diplomatic fronts. The United States' Vice-President, Spiro Agnew, has confirmed that the Soviet Union has been sending the "Foxbat" version of the MiG-23 to Egypt, a plane which can fly very much higher and faster than the Phantom. It is not much consolation to Israel that these planes will almost certainly be piloted by Russians, since their handling is beyond the capacity of Egyptian pilots. Mr Agnew's statement is a reminder that Israel needs more Phantoms in any case. In order to maintain a military balance which will discourage military adventures on Egypt's part. It is a reminder, too, of the heavy reliance which Israel must continue to place on the aid and understanding of the United States.

There are clouds on the diplomatic horizon too. President Sadat of Egypt is going to Moscow this month, while the date of the British Foreign Secretary's visit to Israel has still not been fixed. On the one hand one may expect a confirmation and consolidation of Soviet support of Egypt, with possible consequences which could be banefully dangerous; on the other, Sir Alec Douglas-Home will be in New York for the deliberations of the United Nations before he has heard Israel's case from Israel's leaders. The sooner Sir Alec's visit to Israel is fixed the better. It was a pity

that Sir Alec did not go from Cairo to Jerusalem, instead of a digression to Morocco which had no particular purpose and has produced nothing of consequence.

There is now a Foreign Office slogan of "even-handedness," as between Israel and Egypt. The only kind of even-handedness which makes sense is to hear both sides of the case. Unfortunately, all the signs are that Britain is slipping intransigently into the ranks of those countries which believe that the only road to peace in the Middle East lies by way of discreet "pressurising" of Israel to give way to demands which take no account of her security and her exposed and isolated situation.

life and of the overwhelming impact of those values which have in the past made Judaism so hospitable and to a faith.

Right decision

Jews the world over will understand the decision by the Minister of the Interior to refuse the right of Mr. Meyer Lansky to enter that country. It is true that Mr. Lansky has not been convicted of any offence. But a high legal official has shown to Washington that evidence prepared by the USA Department of Mr. Lansky's allegation with undesirable elements in the United States. It is upon this basis that the Ministry of the Interior has made its decision. It appears that reconsideration was given before the decision was arrived at and the Law of the Return under which the Jews have a special right of asylum and intention. The Jewish Sanctions Committee has been previously to become a refuge for the world.

Succot which begins next week, the Festival of Tabernacles, is the Season of Gladness and also the festival of harmony. When Balaam cried out, despite himself, "How goodly are thy tents, Jacob!" he was paying tribute to the harmony which reigned among the tribes of Israel "dwelling tribe by tribe." Jews still dwell "tribe by tribe" but harmony among them is, unhappily, lacking. Live and let live in the religious sense is an spiritarian increasingly honoured in the breach. The world-wide campaign being unleashed by an association dedicated to the "preservation of Judaism" is a case in point. Its object is to force the Israeli Government to recognisance as Jews only those converts who have gone through the Orthodox procedure. If successful, the campaign would open up an unbridgeable gulf between Jew and Jew with dire consequences for the diaspora no less than for Israel. Inter-denominational rifts which millitant Orthodoxy has created in Anglo-Jerry have now spread to Holland as a report last week indicates. It is high time to call a halt before the damage spreads further. We are no longer in the desert, but the temporary abode which we erect during this festival should remind us of the transience of

Venice Ghetto

The Venice Ghetto, which took its name from the enclosed Jewish area, is sinking into the lagoon. It arose during the Middle Ages as the debasement of the term ghetto and despite the very real restrictions which were imposed on those originally lived in them, Europe today was moulded by the ghetto privations of material life. The inferior spiritual life which it meant compensated in Venice in the ghetto housed eleven fine synagogues and the "Lavantini" bears comparison with the art of Renaissance Italy as a whole. The Western world is united at the danger to Venice, but certainly slumry no less practical must luridly financial—the previous heritage of European history now at risk from perils.

LAST WEEK'S Sunday Times magazine contained a fascinating study of one of the most intriguing characters in modern history—Lev Davidovich Bronstein, alias Trotsky. -

He was second only to Lenin in the party structure, possibly abler than Lenin himself, and as Commissar for War and creator of the Red Army, he was the epitome of the thinker as a man of action. He was to the Russian revolution what Carnot had been to the French one. He checked the White Russian armies aided by a combined British, French and American expeditionary force on one side and a Polish invasion on the other, and brought the nascent Communist State safely through its most crucial and hazardous phase.

The Jewish communities of the Pale which lay right in the path of the struggling armies had been ground underfoot and had suffered unspeakable agonies in the war, the revolution and the civil war. They allowed themselves to hope that a new order was in the offing and better times were on the way and took particular pride in this new Joshua who had risen from their midst.

While Jews through the centuries had been the supreme wretches of fortune, thrown either and thither by events here at last was a Jew who controlled events. When the civil war had been brought to triumphant conclusion, a group of Jews called on him to draw his conclusion to the plight of his kindred. Probably, listened with indifference and replied as he would to Soviet Jews and told them that he and not a Jew cared nothing for the Jews of that time.

have survived the intrigues of Stalin against him, but eventually he went the way of Kamenev, Zinoviev and Radck, of all his Jewish colleagues on the Politburo. One did not have to be Jewish to vanish in Stalin's purges, but it helped.

I thought that June Rose's article on the aged, coupled with last week's supplement on the poor were particularly timely, for one is inclined to regard one's own standards as the general norm and it is difficult to believe that there is poverty amidst such plenty. The poor, it is useful to be reminded, are not a memory but a continuing fact.

Some of the poor are new arrivals, Sephardim from Aden, India and Iraq, and one might have thought the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, which in an earlier age was careful to disown Ashkenazi immigrants as adventurers not of their kind, might have rallied enthusiastically round these newcomers and adopted them as their particular cause. But enthusiasm doesn't go with the image of the ancient and honourable brotherhood, and neither for that matter does generosity. Their tote goes to the Soup Kitchen for the Jewish Poor (a £1 (one pound) per fortnight, and a don't mean one pound per member of the synagogue, or even one pound per applicant, but one pound altogether).

And there we have the true division between new money and old. It is not that the nouveau riches are necessarily less cultivated or urbane, they are merely more generous.

The Soup Kitchen is not the only example of Senhardt's work.

which was initially endowed by Sir Moses Montefiore as a memorial to his wife, is now largely financed by the Jewish Agency, which is to say, by the JFA.

It may be, of course, that the Sophardim are not mean but merely broke; gentilefolk in reduced circumstances, and that is why they have launched into the catering trade.

The formation by the Anglo-Jewish Association of a home affairs committee is an astute and timely move.

This AJA has always suffered from the handicap that, unlike the Board of Deputies, it has never been, and could never claim to be, representative, but if, as now seems possible, the Liberal and Reform synagogues go their own way, the board would be reduced to a sorry and incoherent clique and forfeit all right to speak on behalf of the community. It is doubtful whether it had this right in the first place for it is based almost entirely on the Jew. In the pew, and a substantial and growing part of the community has nothing to do with and wants nothing to do with synagogue life.

But as long as its benches were open to all groups, it was the nearest thing we had to a representative assembly. It will put that no more after the coming schism, and the most that it could claim to be will be an Orthodox Synagogue Council with all matters touching on religion—end what Jewish matters do not—referred to it by rabbis on high.

Anyone seriously interested in debating communal issues uncluttered by rabbinical directives will resort to the AJA.

The passage immediately following the Unetaneh Tzukat prayer on Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur, beginning with the words "Aa for mau, he is from the dust . . ." seems to present a picture of gloom and despondency for mankind in contrast to the spirit of optimism exemplified in the Haftsrn of the second day of Rosh Hashanah. Would you comment on this?

A characteristic feature of the Rosh Haahana and Yom Kippur liturgy is its complete honesty. Unless we are to view life with rose-coloured spectacles we are bound to acknowledge the truth of man's insignificance and mortality as described in the hymn to which you refer. Life's tragic dimension can hardly be overlooked at a season of the year devoted to deeper reflection on life's meaning.

In his recently translated "Star of Redemption," Franz Rosenzweig understands the *kittel*, the shroud, worn by worshippers on Yom Kippur, as a reminder that each man dies alone and has to give his own personal account of his deeds before the throne of God. Yet there is no ultimate despair and in this sense Judaism is optimistic.

For all the hymn's stress on the
gulf between God and man the
is still suggested that there is
a point of comparison, that
man can be God-like. The
hymn, in fact, leads into the
kedusha which speaks of the
presea offered by the angels.
As the rabbis say, man is
higher than the angels. Be-
cause of his frailty, when he
does rise it is to the greatest
heights.

As Pascal said, man is a reed,
but a thinking reed. The truth
is that there are two comple-
mentary moods in the liturgy
of these days: the one dwelling

glory. It is the old story of the Chasidic teacher, who said that every man must have two slips of paper. One slip of paper has the words "I am dust and ashes" written on it, and in the other a slip of paper has the words "For my sake the whole world was created." When in danger of succumbing to temptation, he should take out the first slip. But if he is tempted to yield to temptation, he should take out the second slip. If he should take out the second slip, he should take out the first slip.

If a meat knife, is not
take to cut cheese
made kosher after
in the ground for
several hours?

There is some confusion
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meat knife used for
cheese, only require
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the food it cuts is
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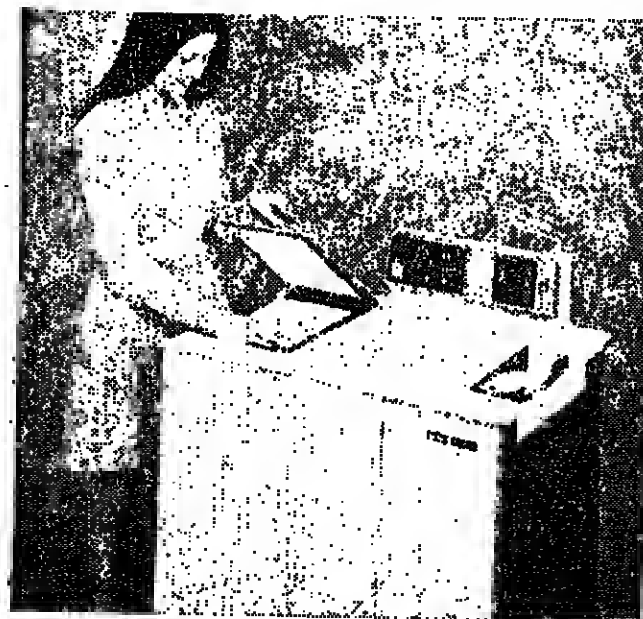
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Business Efficiency

Jewish Chronicle Supplement, October 1, 1971



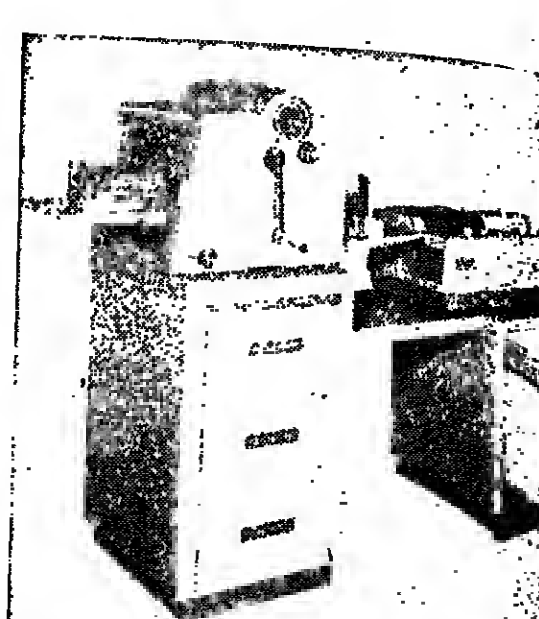
ARE YOU COPING? Inside: new ideas, new machines for today's businessman



The new Xerox 4000 produces 45 copies per minute and prints on both sides of a sheet of paper



Rolaprint's direct system plate maker capable of producing three plates per minute



The Gestetner 468 shown on a filing cabinet with a rack for stencils, and photocopying for making stencils

NEXT WEEK OLYMPIA opens its doors to thousands visiting the year's Business Efficiency Exhibition, and this is the place for British businessmen to see the latest in office machines.

At one time, there appeared to be a clear distinction between duplicators and photocopyers, which are both copying machines. Until twenty years ago, copies that were made of work that originated in your own office were made by putting extra carbons in the typewriter or by producing a stencil for an ink duplicator. There are some who produced "masters" for spirit duplicators and a few who carried out their duplicating work on offset litho or possibly dye-line machines.

To make a photocopy was slow, expensive and messy, in so far as one needed open trays of developers and fixers, in a dark room. Now photocopying is almost too easy and copies of existing documents can be taken at speeds of up to one per second. As photocopying has developed, "duplicating"

THE COPIERS MULTIPLY

W. T. B. SLINGO
general manager, Nig Mason Lumoprint Ltd.

has declined, though the volume of copies made has undoubtedly gone up.

Ideally an analysis is necessary before installing one type of machine or another but frequently management must compromise. To have the best type of machine for every job would mean installing far more than a small organisation or department could afford.

The cheapest way of producing statements would be to use translucent ledger cards and reproduce them on dye-line

equipment; and the cheapest way of producing circulars might be on an offset machine end of incoming documents on an electrostatic copier. Low running costs can only be achieved by installing all three machines and an small organisation might improve with lower priced machines accepting higher costs of materials.

Some firms took the view that a copier/duplicator, as introduced by Xerox was the answer, for the first five copies are reted at about 2p a time

and the multi- (over five copies from the same original) cost less than 1p. Provided monthly minimums were achieved, it was felt that the copier/duplicator was preferable. But when costs of rental and paper are added to the meter charge, and the overall costs compared with other methods, it is more economical to use both a duplicator for duplicating and a copier for copying documents that come from outside.

In many offices documents are produced with a lot of common information and the "systems" men of companies selling both dye-line equipment and spirit duplicating machines have been able to show very great saving by redesigning some forms such as order-invoice sets and production control routines, so that many different documents can be reproduced from only one typed original by using overlays, masks or sub-masters. Where a set of documents required eight separate typings, a system could result in the information being typed once only and the documents being taken on copying machines in a fraction of the time and with absolute accuracy.

The new electrostatic machines are also being used for some of the systems work at a higher material cost per copy but offering the user the convenience of using one machine for a variety of work.

A gap has been bridged between copiers and duplicators by using copiers to make "intermediates" which can be attached to duplicators to run the multiple copies at low costs. For example a school or the training department of a commercial organisation could use a Thermal machine such as a M or Bandaflex to make single copies or if multiples were required, a spirit "master" would be made and copies run on a spirit duplicator. There is the added advantage that one can make transparencies for overhead projectors on Thermal machines.

Stencil machines manufacturers have a link with spirit stencil cutters though these devices are not suitable for making single copies. Thermal

The Benda spirit duplicator which produces made with special carbons in up to seven copies

stencils, which are not of high quality as those produced on the stencil cutter, are available so that stencils can be made from good black originals in only five seconds on the Benda Machines.

Diffusion transfer photocopying machines have been for years at "Wet Copy". They now hold their "oper" or "activator" in such so that the operator does not contend with fluid.

These machines can make transparencies for projection, transparencies for dye-line machines and really first class metal or paper plates for other machines.

There are some examples of new and more sophisticated plate-making machines but probably one of the most important developments over the past few years has been the production of zinc oxide plates on electrostatic machines such as the Lumoprint and many others.

This means that apart from single copies at as low as 1p each (or less in high volume) multiple copies can be taken at low cost on offset litho duplicators.

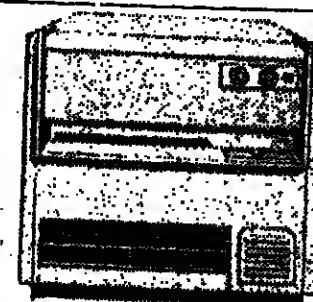
Duplicators of the stencil and spirit type have changed very little though there are a few new offset duplicators shown this year.

With regard to conventional copiers, the four main processes of diffusion transfer (negative and positive papers with fluid in a machine), reflex single type paper but two fluid dual spectrum (two papers with a heat development) and electrostatic (either selenium powder and plain paper, liquid toner and zinc oxide).

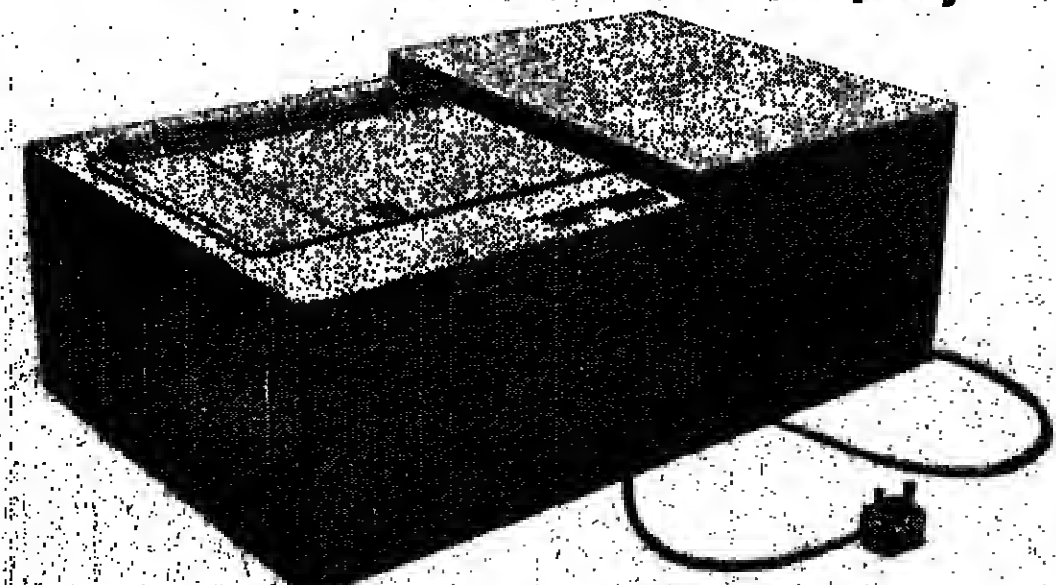
Continued on page 12



This flat bed copier copies almost anything.



This rotary copier takes copies quickly.



This is the Lumoprint Copier.
The speed of a rotary and the flexibility of a flat bed—with no capital outlay.

We'd like you to consider a few facts about copying machines.

Fact one: Flat bed copiers will copy almost anything. Trouble is, they're slow and they're dead slow. Very slow. But they can copy books and other 8 dimensional things.

Fact two: The Lumoprint Copier does you the speed of a rotary machine and more—up to 20 copies a minute.

Fact four: The Lumoprint Copier will copy almost anything. Books, forms, documents—just like a flat bed. And it's fast. You can run the Lumoprint Copier for hours and hours. At a cost of just 3p per copy or even less. And you'll get a service team to help you.

In the face of the facts, can you really choose any other copier?

If you'd like to know more, post this coupon to Nig Mason Lumoprint Ltd, 4-12 New Oxford Street, London, WC1A 1PR. Or telephone 01 242 7462.

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Business Efficiency Exhibition

THE BUSINESS EFFICIENCY Exhibition is held now every year at Olympia. This year it is from Tuesday, October 12 to Wednesday, October 13, and is expected to attract 80,000.

The BEE has now become almost a management bible and the reasons are many and varied.

First, the BEE contains over 100 exhibitors, all of them with products or services which will improve your office routine and in everybody's organisation, office overheads are a constant drain on profits. No wonder then that the country can't get enough of them but in the "shop window."

Take any new office machine and you acquire it in the past or two. What happened? You decided that there was a need for some sort of improvement of that nature. Then you looked in the Trade Magazine, the Yellow Pages for possible suppliers. Then you asked them to send you literature — they sent salesmen instead. Right — it is good unless your own company really does much like some



80,000 EFFICIENCY SEEKERS

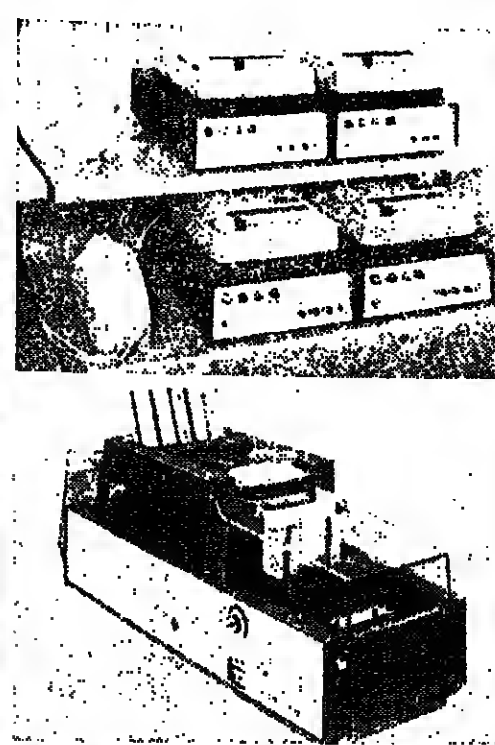
well in advance, those items you think you may be needing in the next year or so; and you can pick up luminous ideas for improvements you thought impossible, or too expensive.

At the BEE there is an advisory centre staffed by experts from professional institutions. Here you can obtain advice on office systems, and the staff will suggest exhibitors who have

items of equipment in which you are likely to be interested. This can help you quickly to narrow down your initial choice of equipment or service and enable you to use your time at Olympia more effectively.

If you have time to plan your visit in advance, you may like to attend one or more of the seminar sessions being run during the exhibition. The seminars are on subjects of concern to company managers of all industries and full details are available from either the Business Equipment Trade Association or from the Institute of Office Management.

This year there will deliberately be no large computer installations on show at the exhibition, although there will be presentations by a number of computer service bureaux, computer consultants and so on. The BEE is making itself more attractive to the general office manager or to the director of a smaller company who simply does not have the workload to justify a computer.



Left: Thirty office girls make their choice from eleven piping-hot or ice-cold possibilities. Ditchburn's Meg-Twin drink machine. Top centre: Centralised dictation recording system. Ditchburn's TCD 400. Right: Shows four machines and control units with two attendant telephones. Above: For automated high volume mailing—Rones Neopost's new F20 total, inserts, counts, stacks over 4,000 sealed envelopes per hour. Right: Shredder for confidential material which fits onto a desk top—By Rones Neopost

used verators of the 11th machines which professional printers use and one can start to reduce costs by printing some or all of one's office stationery, mail sheets, leaflets, price lists, etc. In between duplicator-type jobs.

Creating correspondence is one thing. How to file it efficiently is usually the next problem. Modern filing methods make the very best possible use of office floor space and allow fast location of files. There have been ingenious developments in this field since 1969 as there have in the field of special-purpose security files — fire and burglar-proof cabinets and the like.

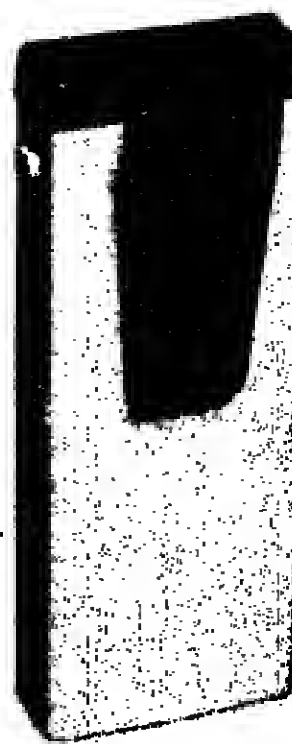
These units are no longer the large, bulky-looking "strong-boxes" they used to be. In fact, some fire-resistant file cabinets are virtually indistinguishable from their standard counterparts.

Apart from filing your own papers, there is also the problem of getting the out-going mail away from the office as quickly as possible. Mail room equipment is quite sophisticated these days and there are gadgets for folding, stuffing envelopes, sealing, franking, opening letters, sorting and so on, all designed to relieve that first-thing-in-the-morning and last-thing-in-the-evening rush for everybody.

Write or phone the organisers, the Business Equipment Trade Association, 100 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6PU (01-405 6233). They will send you a free exhibition guide to help you plan your visit.

GODFREY W. TYLER

Multitone have a message for you

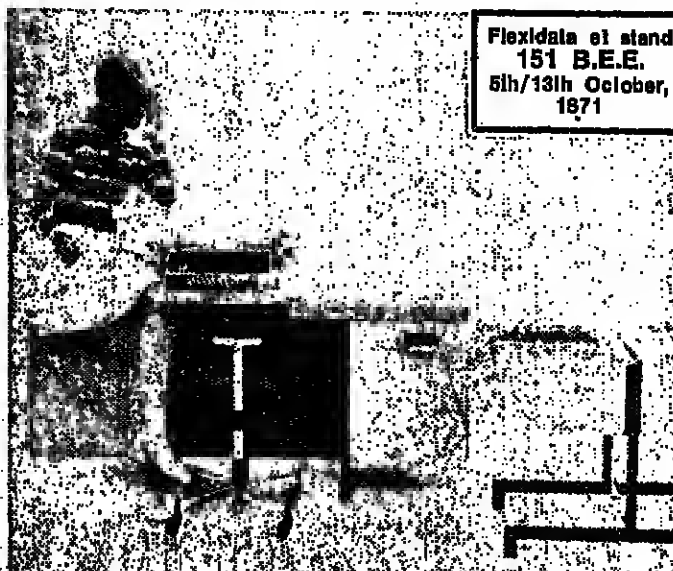


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Stand 202 B.E.E.
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COVER PICTURE: The time to do when under pressure is to keep your head when all about you are losing theirs, etc.
[Photographer: John Barton Harris]

HOW TO CHOOSE YOUR MINI COMPUTER



Top right: Digital Equipment Company's 12-bit word length mini-computer, the PDP-8/e, latest of their family of 8 range. Above: Italian-made MM4000 mini-computer marketed by Muldivo in Britain for £3,850

VISITORS TO THE FORTH-coming Business Efficiency Exhibition may be surprised how rapidly the "mini-computer" seems to have been gaining acceptance by business and industry over the past year or two.

There are several reasons for this, the most important being the continuous improvement made by manufacturers in the "mini's" cost-to-performance ratio. Competition in this field is keen. About 100 companies throughout the world are making mini-computers. Among the top 15, in terms of sales, is Elbit, of Haifa, which sells its Model 100 for around £3,500. With improvements in applied technology, the price of a good mini-computer should soon drop to that of an average motor car.

There are other reasons for the mini's popularity. It is more portable than larger computers. It doesn't need the dust-free atmosphere often required by larger machines. Delivery is much quicker. Back-up with a duplicate mini is economically practical. What, for example, can a mini-computer do to improve business efficiency? Let's look at some typical uses.

The owner of a chain of supermarkets wished to improve the procedure by which food items were ordered by local stores from a central warehouse. Under his existing system, employees were preparing order forms by hand, taking them to the warehouse, key-punching and verifying card decks, and processing the cards through a large computer to produce warehousing and shipping documents.

With the new system, built around a mini-computer, the stock number and quantity for each item ordered are entered by small numeric keyboard into a magnetic tape cassette, the

content of which is then by data link to the computer. Orders are processed automatically, with magnetic tape replacing cards. Fewer man-hours are used, and accuracy is improved. The process is accelerated.

Another example. A manufacturing firm found most of the processing information received at its location came from one or several hundred miles away. Study showed that the information was dialled from a central slow-speed terminal. This plant, at random, Telephone line charges were high that a message concentrator was installed, allowing a mini-computer to handle a high-speed communication and their use, and in adapting and slow-speed concentrator.

Now each source communicates directly with "mini" by telephone. The mini accepts the message, concentrates it, and sends it on a high-speed line. One concentrator supports over 100 terminals. System cost is less than the individual cost under the old system.

Measago switching is a typical use of mini-computers. An organisation using a system of automatic message relays to receive teletypes replaces manual system with a computerized one employing a mini-computer and disc files. Under the manual system, the message was prepared by the originating machine, sent to the central office, where it was punched on paper tape. The tape was removed from the receiving machine and taken to a teletype terminal. The tape was processed and the message sent to its destination. This was a considerable human insertion, and inevitable delay in individual messages.

The new automatic system uses two mini-computers, disc files, for reliability. Sending operator enters a message containing a priority, acknowledgement, and text. The computer accepts the message, gives it a number, memorises it along with messages. When a given terminal is ready for a message, the mini looks at its list and sends the highest-priority message. If a reply is received after a given time, the mini automatically sends a message.

Other typical uses are data collection and control processes in such fields as chemicals, steel and industrial systems such as used for electronic control of instruments, control of and milling machines.

Proper matching of a computer to the job is a high level of professional skill. It is not only in the technology, but also in the analysis. It will pay you to employ a specialist in this field. The results should be worth it.

P. H. BROMAN, O.B.E.

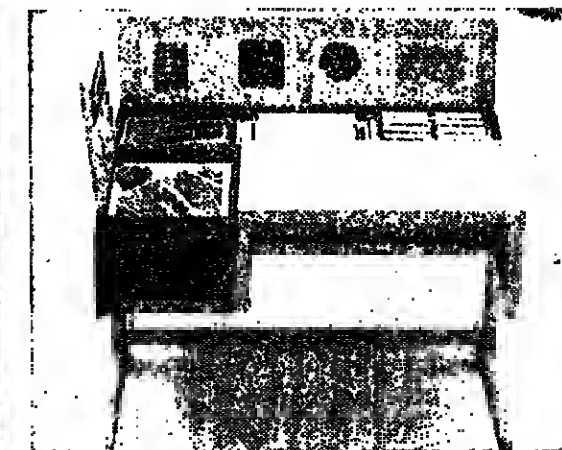
FURNITURE EVOLUTION

AS furniture is considered a revolutionary new approach and flexibility in design, in adapting and slow-speed concentrator.

Increasingly, furniture is made design. In other words, you together yourself and hundreds of permutations of desk-top also, drawer so on, to choose from. same time, recent developments such basic subjects as a desk should be four corners with your from a seated position). used, what shape is up on, has had results. is being designed in practical way as tools in systems. It is designed the various functions it form and the physical of the people who there is colour. There is at all why office furniture is limited to brown, grey. The new generation workers will have removed from the receiving and brought up in a brightly coloured world. expect bright colours, them.

There is the question of one of the basic elements of the furniture revolution. Simply, they can't get steel is not very work with, and plastic innovation. It is that traditional colours in wood are often about by manufacturers to use chip-plate-coated steel to product more acceptable. The most exciting furniture are being made in bulk, plastic can be exceptionally without any reduction in quality at all. And it is likely to suffer from the primary plastics—oil, natural increasing rather than supply.

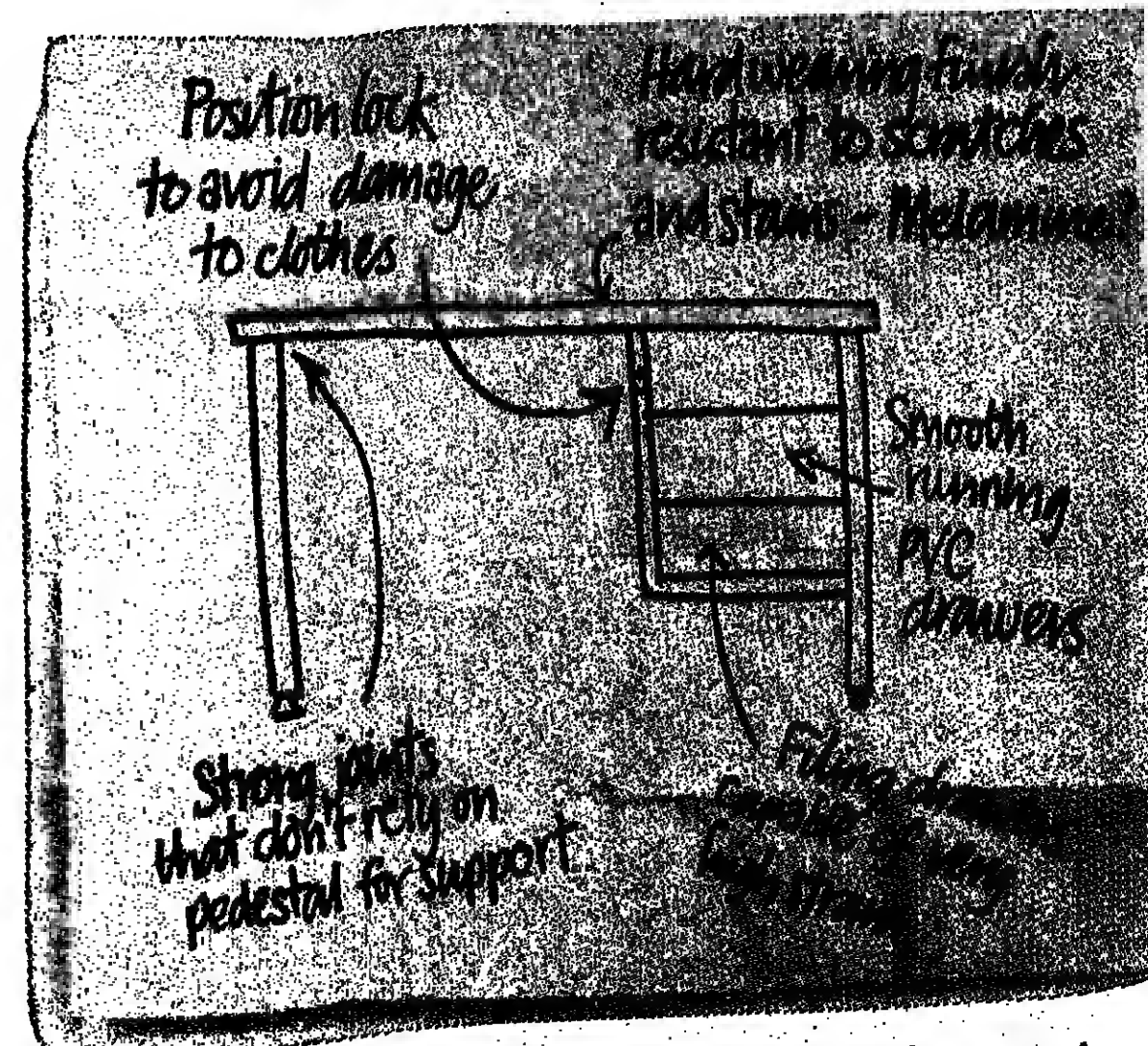
Furniture is tough, not to use. It lasts. Most of it at the moment, neither is because it isn't the coming ones the designs start in this country, and are placed, then the revolution will be.



Top left: A few basic plastic furniture units can create a wide variety of different layouts. Domino plastic name lock units by Ryan. Top centre: Austinsuite's double pedestal desk in teak Mahogany finish. Top right:

Beautifully-designed plastic work station by Viesman, with a place for everything. Above: Experimental office landscape with prototype plastic furniture, under test for the Civil Service.

Our first desk.



We've been furniture makers for over 40 years. And in that time we've learnt quite a bit about materials and design. So we thought maybe we could use a little of what we've learnt to make better office furniture. And we began to

look for the ideal desk. We decided that it must have everything that's in our sketch above. So, from our sketch, we built our first desk. In fact, a range of over 800 combinations. We call it the 'Richmond' range.

And two years of careful planning tells us that our first desk won't be our last.

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840 500110 B.E.E.

Oct 5-13 Stand No 75

THE GUS METHOD WITH MAIL ORDER

The success of "Gusies" is synonymous with their mail order business. But how to keep tabs on problems like stock control, tens of thousands of customers and five warehouses? The answer is—go computer. Marshall Ward, the direct mail subsidiary of Great Universal Stores, has rapidly expanded the use of Honeywell computers since 1968, spending over half a million pounds.

IF ANY COMPANY knows about mail order it's Sir Isaac Wolfson's Great Universal Stores, or to be more exact, Gus's British Mail Order Corporation offshoot. Needless to say, BMO's tens of thousands of customers and agents, hundreds of thousands of stock items, and five warehouses, needs plenty of looking after. It gets it too—with the help of a computer-based system which is among the most efficient and up-to-date in Europe.

BMO has no fewer than four computers: two IBM 880/40s in Leeds to bandia the main BMO business; and two Honeywell 1260s in Manchester, used by Marshall Ward, the BMO direct-mail subsidiary. Both systems operate in virtually the same way.

On television

Operators key in information from agents' invoices on to Visual Display Units—these looking like ordinary TV sets with keyboards on the front. With the help of these, the computers can be constantly—and instantly—interrogated.

As the VDU operator keys in the orders they appear instantly on her TV screen (so she can instantly check her work herself). At the same time, such information as price, model numbers, and so on is automatically checked by the computer, which also checks to see that the goods are in stock. As each order is taken the computer automatically updates its own files and records the order. There is no delay

"batch" of work to be taken to the computer room for processing. Even the invoice is initiated automatically by the computer.

For the benefit of the BMO/Marshall Ward management, the computers also produce monthly summaries of stock levels—highlighting low and excessive levels, making projections of future demands, and indicating when restocking will have to take place. Now, it only a few stock items were concerned, some of this could be done manually with the aid of a calculator, some graph paper, and a good head for figures. But even so it would still take so long that the figures produced would probably be out of date before they arrived.

Obviously, though, what BMO/MW want is quick, accurate order processing, and accurate, up-to-date management information. And that's exactly what they get.

The IBMs and Honeywells at Manchester and Leeds do other things to earn their keep too. They handle the companies' payrolls and purchase ledger work, and are scheduled to take over agents' accounts.

So what's in it for you?

Now all the foregoing may sound very fine, but few companies operate in the same big league as GUS and its offshoots and subsidiaries. What lessons can the smaller businessman learn from BMO/MW?

Number one is that the whole order processing/management information system at these two



Girls at Marshall Ward use TV-type units to enter orders into the computer system.

companies is just that: a system built around the computer and their peripherals. They did not try to adapt the electronic data processing equipment to the routines already in use.

Lesson two lies in the use of the computer, any computer, itself. BMO/MW need big, sophisticated machines. But small accounting computers will handle stock control, invoicing and other bookkeeping, payroll, purchase ledger, and so on just as efficiently. And they can be rented for as little as £45 per week.

And the advantages? Well, speed and efficiency apart, I recently came in contact with a company (turnover pushing £1,000,000) which had been able to reduce their working stock level by 30 per cent as a result of installing a "business computer." They were even able to use it to substitute a computer-based "sampling" technique for the annual agony of stock-taking. Not bad for a machine no bigger than a desk costing £45 per week!

Good filing systems

Making projections about future demands and telling the management when they need to re-order goods may sound as if the computer is doing the management's work for them. Far from it—as anyone who has ever worked with computers knows, perhaps to his cost. Computers are not "electronic brains," and it isn't just that they can't only act according to the routines and instructions included in the "program" either.

Computers work by comparing, by storing, and by analysing—mathematically. What this means in practice is that figures for sales, or for quantities in stock, are stored by the computer, internally or externally. Current sales are compared with those of past periods to establish trends and patterns. The computer can then predict whether the sales of a certain item, or group of items are likely to rise or fall in a given period, and by how much. It will even add or subtract a percentage for extraordinary events—Royal babies, elections, etc.

As for re-ordering it can advise on when to re-order because it will take the usage rate away from the known stock level to calculate how much longer present stocks will last; it then sets the result against that of the known length of time it takes from re-ordering to delivery.

All these activities and procedures can be done without a computer. But they are done better and faster by using one. Computers aren't "electronic brains." They are really just very good files and a very good accounting/calculating machine.

THE COPIERS MULTIPLY—continued from page 1

paper) will be in evidence. The Gelatine Transfer process will not be shown on the KODAK Stand this year, and in spite of the fact that plain paper copiers from Japan and Germany have been seen briefly at Hannover, only blank Xerox and IBM show copies using untreated paper.

This does not mean that Xerox goes unchallenged. The number of electrostatic copiers available has risen considerably and in the lower volume areas the new machines have much to commend them in quality, reliability, speed and running cost. Not only small companies with low overall volumes will benefit but large organisations can cut costs by decentralising and saving time wasted by staff walking long distances and waiting for copies to be made.

Electrostatic machines not seen before at the BEE include Lamoprint, a machine already in use in over 20,000 companies on the Continent and marketed here by Nix Almsin Lamoprint Limited; Posidatex, a Japanese flat bed model with a separate unit to feed single offset plates while the roll of standard copy-paper remains in position for single copies, is marketed by ADM Business Machine. Also on show the Critterun, a flat bed machine with similar features to the Copystar 220 and A.B. Dick 675 machines.

New models are being shown by Block & Anderson in desk top flat bed and a 30 copy per minute console; One-Skycopy (a roll-fed flat bed model). On the Xerox stand is the new 4,000 and their 7,000, shown at Sloob last year, which takes reduced size copies from brief (13in x 18in) originals. Many visitors to the BEE will

be thinking of the existing equipment stilling an office copy first time. Among aspects to be taken into account are:

- Quality of copy.
- Speed.
- Copying Books and single sheets.
- Size of copy.
- Running cost.

Provided the copy and legible extra quality is a long document that will be filled, but for those who need copies of plain text documents, such as letters, speed is important as such a "warm-up time" and "down time" unless you take many copies at short notice.

There are more machines available to take copies of books and single sheets. Size and great importance but if the more economical machines that will be a few "specials" in rather than instant machines to take copies.

Once one could see cheaper machines in more expensive materials and the more machines produced by Block & Anderson of copies but today after machine firms are racing to very low prices, free of charge with the ment for paper and copies made.

Printed and published by Great Jewish Chronicle, 100, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, October 1, 1971.

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Planning for Hammerson

We inform your the sponsored swim that the Bathing at October 30 p.m. to 10 p.m.

W. Hammerson Members for Elderly Jewish opened in 1962 and has a room for senior citizens and receive the care and attention in their years.

er, the policy of the executive to admit residents

R. ALEXANDER POTTER, swim organiser.

33 Henriques Street, E1.



monetary resources in considerable financial added to this we have our new flatlet wing and first occupants are selling

average age of the residents is 65 and attention is high

Helping the elderly

Sir.—The article on elderly Jews by June Rose in your issue of September 17 mentions those living in the East End.

In the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, which covers a large area in the East End, my colleagues and I, together with the medical officer of health and the director of social services make every effort that all elderly people have their social needs adequately met.

The article does not mention the general practitioner nurse, yet he is the person through whom all services can be organised.

The problem generally is one of the old person being neglected, but of the individual, due to an unfortunate obstinacy that goes with old age, refusing to take advantage of the services available.

The Inner London Executive Council of the National Health Service has a list of all patients over the age of 65 with the names of the family doctors with whom they are registered.

There should be no difficulty, therefore, in arranging the services required in any particular case.

(Dr) HERNARD TAYLOR, hon. secretary, Tower Hamlets Division, B.M.A.

640 Mile End Road, Bow, E3.

Eder Farm as holiday centre?

(Mrs) L. BRODIE, 100, Station Avenue, E.A.

Dear Sir, I must further to your space to point out the publication of the "Liberal Chronicle" in your September edition, your reporter has footnote, stating that the Sir Louis has taken ex-

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(Sir) LOUIS GLUCKSTEIN copy enclosed by Sir Louis at a conference in our "Per" column and put "a" mentioned in his earlier

and some are well over 80. Increasing age and infirmity demands additional nursing facilities — our current weekly nursing bill averages £120 per week. Our waiting list is lengthy; letters and telephone calls are received day and night from people needing help.

We hope that your readers will support this swim either as swimmers, stewards or sponsors.

Our telephone number is 481 1401 (24-hour answering service). We shall be happy to provide further information.

R. ALEXANDER POTTER, swim organiser.

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Also, in the winter, it could be used for seminars, etc.—for youth and all age groups and for exchange holidays from other countries.

EVELINE & ALEX OSTROVE, 407 Ashley Road, Parkstone, Dorset.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Old cemetery

Sir.—The answers to Mr H. Needham's two questions about the old Sephardi cemetery at 253 Mile End Road are:

(1) Haimin Manasseh ben Israel was buried in the Sephardi cemetery at Oudekerk in the Netherlands.

(2) He can find out about the history of the London Belhaham Velho by reading Dr A. S. Diamon's "The Cemetery of the Resettlement" in the Jewish Historical Society of England transactions, Vol. XIX, and he can find out who was buried there by consulting the burial register which was published by Dr R. D. Barnett in J.H.S.E. Miscellaneous, Vol. VI.

EDGAR R. SAMUEL, 8 Steynings Way, Woodside Park, N12.

Enfield weeds

Sir.—I should like to add my wife and myself to the list of those who are complaining about the state of the cemetery at Enfield, especially the T.T. section. We both visited our respective parents' graves and were disgusted at the weeds and waist-high grass.

L. BURNS, vice-presidents, Ajax Willesden branch, 44 Elthelbert Gardens, Gants Hill, Essex.

258 Rowley Gardens, N4.

(Dr) HERNARD TAYLOR, hon. secretary, Tower Hamlets Division, B.M.A.

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EVELINE & ALEX OSTROVE, 407 Ashley Road, Parkstone, Dorset.

Barnitzvah stringency

Sir.—While I appreciate that the United Synagogue is anxious to prevent a barnitzvah boy from being in a position to read a sidra and/or baftra when his learning is limited to a "parrot" ability to do so, the syllabus prescribed for the examination of a boy who has attended neither a day school nor Hebrew classes is unfair.

It appears to be designed to penalise such a boy because from inquiries I have made it is extremely unlikely that any boy who has attended such a school or such classes could satisfy the examiners on this syllabus without the benefit of further private tuition.

On the other hand, a boy who by private tuition has attained the average standard of a pupil in day school or Hebrew classes is effectively barred from doing anything more than read a parasha on this great occasion in his life.

No discretion, as I understand it, is given to the clergy of the synagogue who have a knowledge

of the individual boy denied to the examiner.

Many of whom I am one, do not, for what appear to them to be good reasons, wish to send their children to day schools or Hebrew classes. The United Synagogue now attempts to force them to do so by public humiliation!

To particularise: a boy who has private tuition, is a Sabbath observer, attends a regular Sabbath afternoon abir and from time to time reads a parasha from the sefer in a children's service is required to pass a much stiffer examination than a boy who attends classes and does nothing else. What exactly is the United Synagogue trying to do?

If the existing test is thought to be too simple, then certainly raise the standard but, please, in the name of sanity and fairness, let us have the same test for all.

ANTHONY TIBBER, 52 Ossulton Way, N2.

Charity groups

Sir.—The impression given by an article in your September 24 issue is that there are many active charitable groups. In fact, many of those mentioned meet very seldom, if at all.

Over the past year, the young charity groups have been diminishing rapidly due to several factors. One is the lack of imagination on the part of the organisers in their choice of venues and also in their insistence on putting profit before social enjoyment.

Groups do have a great importance in keeping the young Jewish community together, as well as supporting many worthy charities.

STUART DAVIDSON, chairman, Neo Aquarius (in aid of C.B.F.)

258 Rowley Gardens, N4.

Ajax service

Sir.—The Willesden branch of the Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen and Women, in conjunction with the British Reserve Forces Association, is organising a ceremony at the Prisoners Memorial in Gidstone Park, Dollis Hill, N.W.10, in memory of those who died in concentration camps.

The ceremony, which is to be an annual event, will take place this year on October 10, at 2.30 p.m. and will include an interdenominational service of remembrance (Jewish, Church of England and Roman Catholic).

We invite all survivors of concentration camps and relatives and friends of those who died there to attend the ceremony.

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woman's pages

It's the time to put on your pinny for the party



Left to right: Plum-coloured pinny by Marcel Feuch in jersey wool with floral skirt, at Harrods. Short version £13.50. Worn with pretty cream ruffled blouse, by Edith Hori, at D. H. Evans for £8.45. Suede pinny by Suede and Leontine, with plenty of pockets, £25.50, at Lillywhites, worn with Jeff Banks evening pure silk blouse printed with roses, at Marshall & Snelgrove for £14. Pure French, this beautifully shaped chocolate brown pinny dress by Tricolette (Trico), in jersey, at Harrods, worn with Tricolette's ornate and crease striped blouse of £11.50, also at Harrods. (Trousers can be bought separately at £11.)

Light on adoption

The problems and obstacles in Jewish adoption are thorns in the flesh of many childless couples in this country. There is no Jewish adoption society, however hard we in these pages have tried to initiate the idea. There are, say the authorities we questioned, few Jewish babies for adoption anyway and the question of the unmarried mothers was never, to my mind, properly dealt with regarding the prospect of adoption.

A letter from France comes as a light in the darkness though maybe only with the power of a candle.

It is from a society known as Le Trait d'Union. This, literally in English, means "hyphen." Very appropriate. A hyphen is, dictionary-wise, "a sign used to join separated syllables of words broken at end of line."

The activity of the "hyphen" in Strasbourg is stated as "finding Jewish families for abandoned and orphaned children, and of locating children, born or to be born, who have been abandoned or who are to be abandoned at birth." Thus, it functions as a "hyphen," joining babies separated from their natural parents to parents who are longing to receive them in a union of family life.

Mme M. Sinay, who is in charge of the Paris office of this association, writes: "At the present time young ladies in distress, not being suf-

ciently informed of our means of helping them, abandon babies, in non-Jewish hands, while, on the other hand, numerous Jewish families want to adopt children and cannot find any."

She wants girls in all countries to know of this Jewish organisation. "Our work, approved by law, guarantees the most absolute secrecy," she says. "It is not even necessary that we should know the real identity of the mother... If one or two Jewish persons, doctors or others, assure us that she is Jewish."

Even the pregnancy can be a tight secret. The Code de la Famille et de l'Alde Societ, formulated in 1856, makes provision for "secret childbirth," permitting a woman to give birth secretly in a maternity hospital under the control of the Direction Departementale de l'Action Sociale et Ecclésiastique, without stating her identity and entirely without charge.

Mme Sinay is anxious to find some organisation in England which would help further the work of her association.

"The help we give is available and applicable to women of all nationalities. French-speaking or not. If we are informed in time we can arrange that any Jewish child, when born, be adopted by a Jewish family."

SADIE LEVINE.

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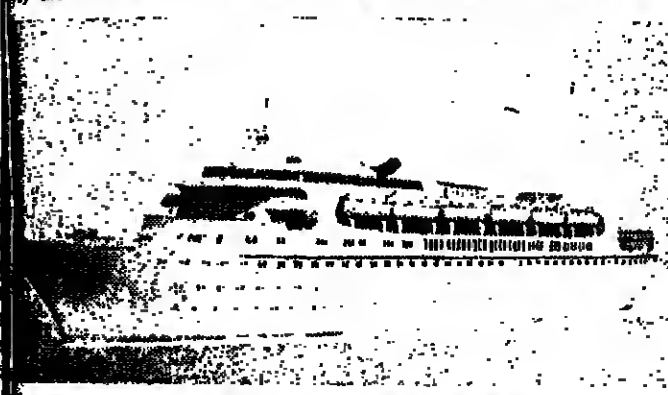
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TRAVEL

Caribbean tours in new Cunard ship

DAVID PELA

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BIRTHS

BARGER. — To Pamela (née Varney) and Peter Barger, of 43 Aldwych Avenue, Barking, who, a son (Aron Simon) on August 25, (Aron's mother is Mrs. Rosa).

BENJAMIN. — A darling daughter (Joanna) was born on September 27, to Sandra (née Timmerberg) and Gerald, of 74 Eddies Avenue, Epsom, Surrey. Glad tidings for Mr. and Mrs. C. D. (Frank) Goldstein, of 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892

BARMITZVAHS

BLACK.—Isrold, son of Mrs. Caroline Black and the late Keith Black, of 174 Ouseau Alexandre Road, Boulevard, will read Matti and Hattara on Monday, October 18, 1871, at Ryhope Road Synagogue. Kiddush ellet the service for all relatives and friends in the communal hall.

COMING OF AGE

SENKS.—Congratulations Barbera on your 21st birthday. May your future be filled with joy and happiness.—All my love, Ed.

ENGAGEMENTS

GRUNBLAT is RICH.—Colle and Jacques Grunblat, of 85 Eucaly Road, Sunderland, are happy to announce the engagement of their daughter, Helena, to a second son of Harvey, son of John and Jane Fink, of a Southbrook Avenue, Marchmont. A. Mazzanti (1941) both families.

NORTHCOMING

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his audience with an entertaining commentary of show-biz anecdotes—the time he led Indira Gandhi and Sophie Tucker doing the twist together; the time he co-charmed

he informed later by the Foreign Office that to do so would spell assassination both to Kinnock, who must never entertain a Jew in his home, and to David Jacobs, whose passing was 'unthinkable' because

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RAEL LEAGUE

A hearty welcome extended to: Jessica May (London, NW2); Jonathan Harbage, 7 (Truro, Cornwall); and Shifra Greenberg (London, NW10).

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